



X - \$HELL

A Guide towards windows
Command prompt accesses

UJJWAL SAHAY

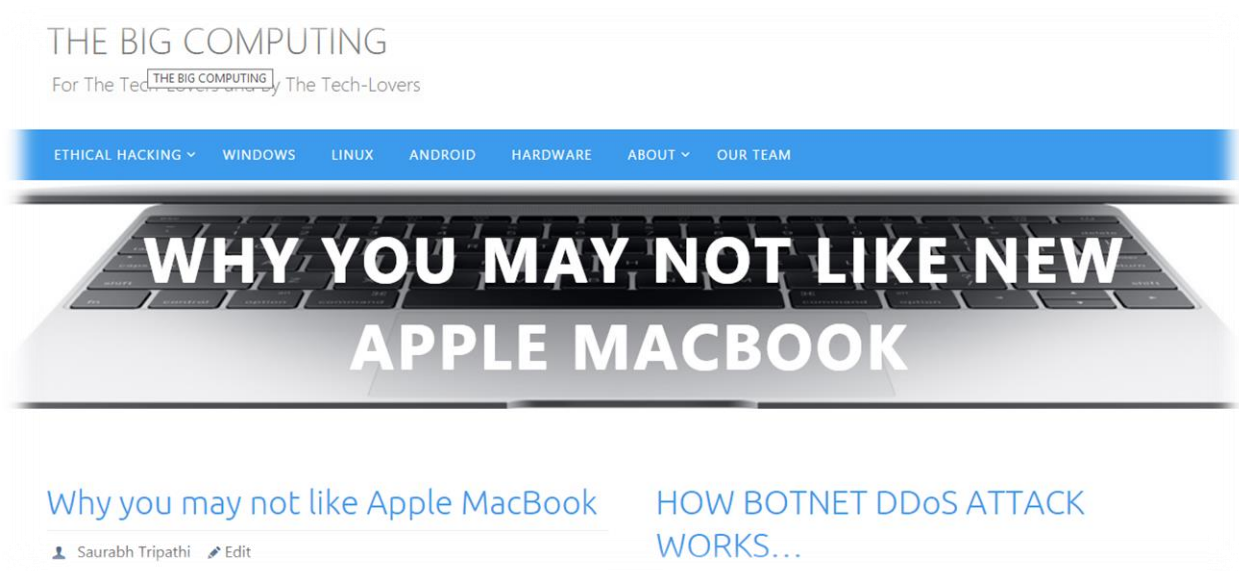


\$HELL

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CO-FOUNDER [www.thebigcomputing.com]

Author: HACK-X-CRYPT

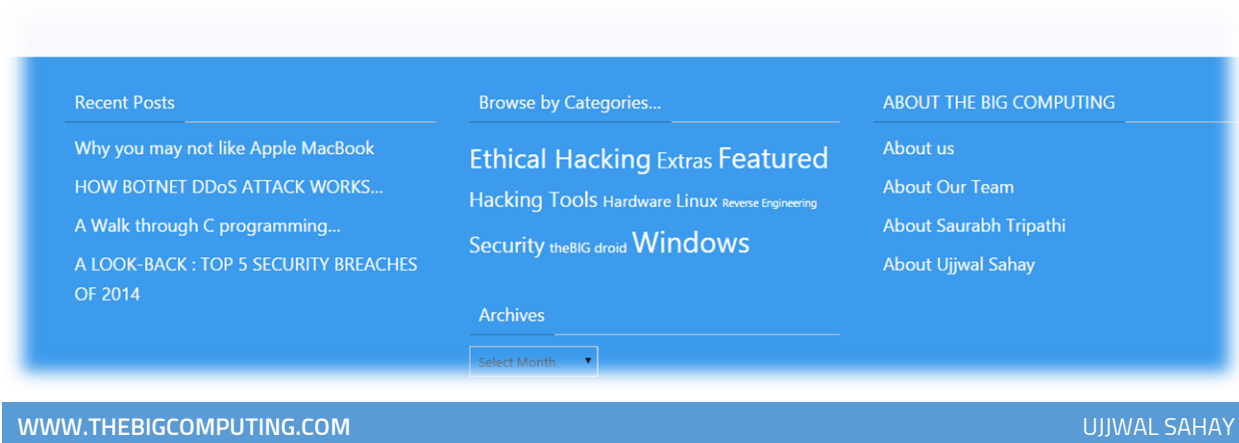


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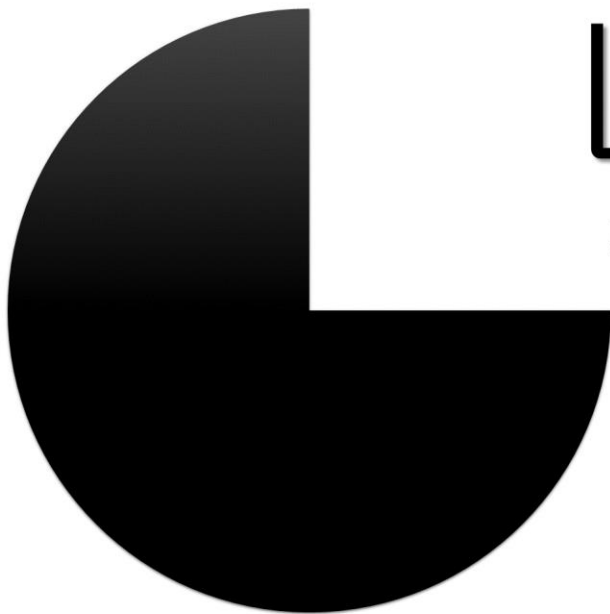
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Saurabh is always happy to help everyone with their computers. Send him your queries, suggestions and your money (just kidding) at

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ABOUT THIS BOOK...

This Guide is all about Windows command prompt accesses. Here you find A to Z CMD commands which gives you a pureview of the Windows command prompt. This Guide is written under the desk of a techno-hacking website THEBIGCOMPUTING.COM by the CO-FOUNDER of this website UJJWAL SAHAY.

UJJWAL SAHAY has also written an ethical hacking Book [HACK-X-CRYPT](#) {A straight forward guide towards ethical hacking and cyber security} which gives a best start to the beginners who prefers their career in ethical hacking and cyber security.

For more keep visiting thebigcomputing.com for having access with the hardcore ethical hacking and cyber security with the real touch of the power user technologies.

PREFACE

Frankly speaking, Command Prompt (or as we love to say it CMD) is thought to be meant only for developers and administrators who are called NEARDS by general people –this book is not only for them. After reading this book I am quite sure that you will be able to face CMD a lot more easier and professional way. You will find that doing tasks and completing maintaining works is a lot easier to do using Command Prompt than using your Mouse Pointer. For beginning part you need to have some belief in your fingertips. In your administratorship and the first and last suggestion I will advise you is to take Backup of your Data before executing any complex command.

To be a power user and also to become independent on computing side having working knowledge of CMD is essential and I hope that the book guides you in the right way.

Always remember that no book is complete so for evaluating and understanding any command do not hesitate in looking web references.

With regards,

Author(s)

Ujjwal Sahay & Saurabh Tripathi

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While every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this book, the publisher and authors assume no responsibility for errors or omissions, or for damages resulting from the use of the information contained herein.

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I am more than ever thankful to my colleague Yash Jain (Networking head @ THE BIG COMPUTING) for the review, analysis and suggestions for creative editing for this book and all individuals who facilitated me at various research stages of this volume.

UJJWAL SAHAY

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Let's start

INTRODUCTION



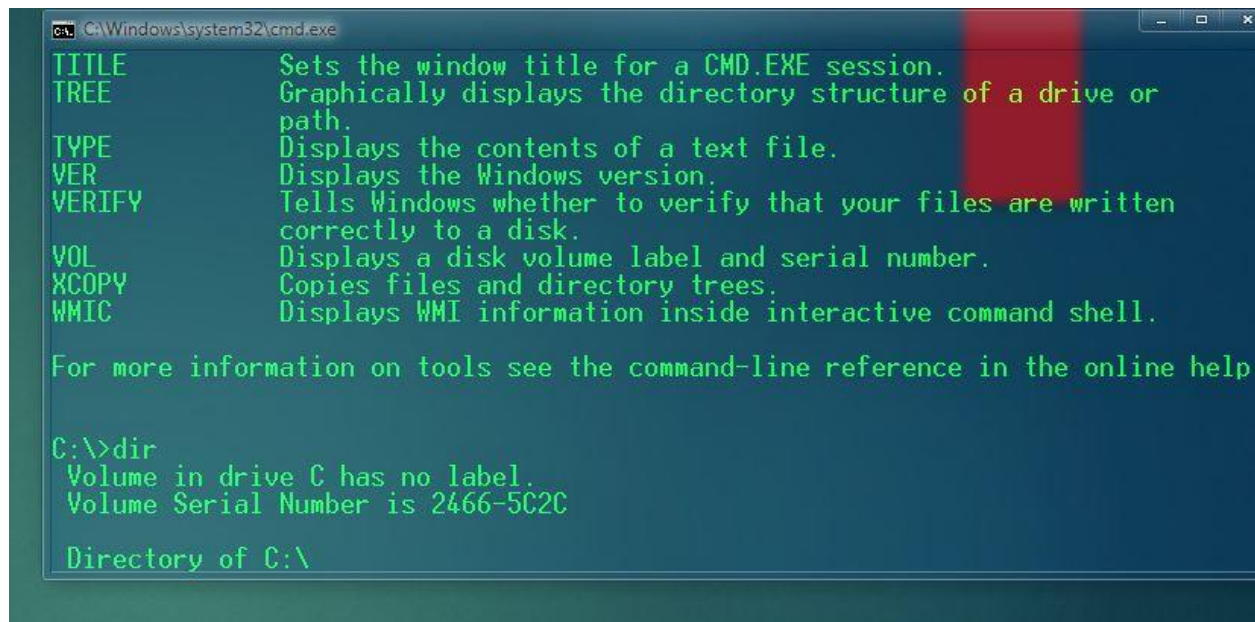
Windows Command Prompt

Windows command prompt is also known as "cmd.exe" or simply "cmd". It is a command line interpreter on windows CE and Windows NT operating systems, Also it is the analogue of COMMAND.COM in DOS and windows 9x systems or of the UNIX shells used on UNIX like systems. The Command Prompt program allows you to work in an environment that looks more like a traditional operating system as opposed to the icon based Windows environment. In Command Prompt, you will use your keyboard. You won't use your mouse at all.

Command Prompt works at a lower level than Windows. This means that you will have more control over the machine. The disadvantage is that it is less user-friendly.

Many of the Windows 8 Command Prompt commands are very similar to MS-DOS commands. But, the Command Prompt in Windows 8 is not MS-DOS so the commands are not correctly referred to as MS- DOS's commands.

To reach command prompt you can simply switch to the "RUN" by pressing WINDOW+R and type "cmd" and hit enter. The command prompt will be pop out. A screenshot of the command prompt is attached above for your familiarity to the GUI of the command prompt.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
TITLE          Sets the window title for a CMD.EXE session.
TREE           Graphically displays the directory structure of a drive or
                path.
TYPE           Displays the contents of a text file.
VER            Displays the Windows version.
VERIFY         Tells Windows whether to verify that your files are written
                correctly to a disk.
VOL            Displays a disk volume label and serial number.
XCOPY          Copies files and directory trees.
WMIC           Displays WMI information inside interactive command shell.

For more information on tools see the command-line reference in the online help

C:\>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 2466-5C2C

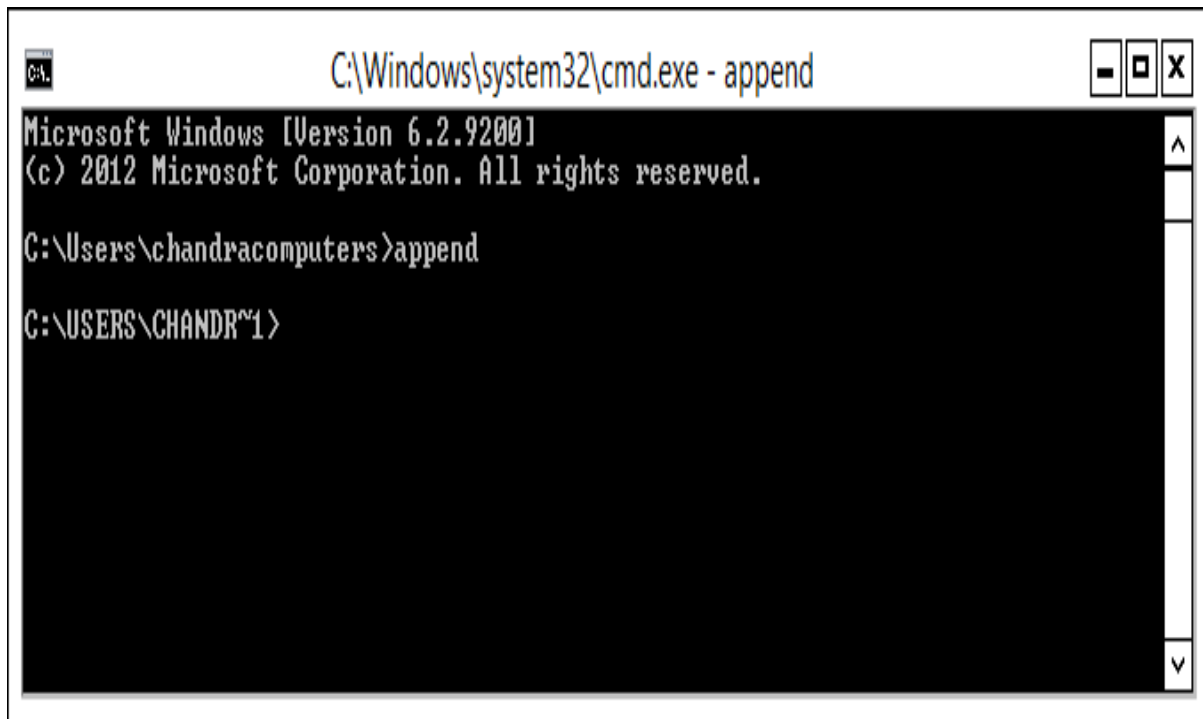
Directory of C:\
```

Let's start messing with the commands in the windows command prompt.

The dos commands are listed downstairs: -

APPEND

The append command can be used to open files in another directory as if they were located in the current directory.



```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - append
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>append

C:\USERS\CHANDR~1>

```

The append command is accessible in MS-DOS as lavishly as in around 32-bit versions of Windows but shamefully the append simulate is not at hand in 64-bit versions of Windows8.

ARP

The arp command is worn to express or lodgings entries in the ARP cache. The arp command is reachable in on wide sides versions of windows.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>arp

Displays and modifies the IP-to-Physical address translation tables used by
address resolution protocol (ARP).

ARP -s inet_addr eth_addr [if_addr]
ARP -d inet_addr [if_addr]
ARP -a [inet_addr] [-N if_addr] [-v]

-a          Displays current ARP entries by interrogating the current
            protocol data. If inet_addr is specified, the IP and Physical
            addresses for only the specified computer are displayed. If
            more than one network interface uses ARP, entries for each ARP
            table are displayed.
-g          Same as -a.
-v          Displays current ARP entries in verbose mode. All invalid
            entries and entries on the loop-back interface will be shown.
inet_addr   Specifies an internet address.
-N if_addr  Displays the ARP entries for the network interface specified
            by if_addr.
-d          Deletes the host specified by inet_addr. inet_addr may be
            wildcarded with * to delete all hosts.
-s          Adds the host and associates the Internet address inet_addr
            with the Physical address eth_addr. The Physical address is
            given as 6 hexadecimal bytes separated by hyphens. The entry
            is permanent.
eth_addr    Specifies a physical address.
if_addr     If present, this specifies the Internet address of the
            interface whose address translation table should be modified.
            If not present, the first applicable interface will be used.

Example:
> arp -s 157.55.85.212 00-aa-00-62-c6-09 .... Adds a static entry.
> arp -a                                     .... Displays the arp table.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>

```

ASSOC

The assoc command is used to display or change the file type associated with a particular file extension. The assoc command is available in Windows 8, Windows 7, Windows Vista, and Windows XP.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
.pub=Publisher.Document.14
.pubhtml=publisherhtmlfile
.pubmhtml=publisherhtmlfile
.pvf=Winamp.File.pvf
.pws=PowerPoint.Wizard.8
.pxr=Photoshop.PXRFile
.py=Python.File
.pyc=Python.CompiledFile
.pyo=Python.CompiledFile
.pyw=Python.NoConFile
.qcp=ULC.qcp
.qds=SavedDsQuery
.r00=WinRAR
.r01=WinRAR
.r02=WinRAR
.r03=WinRAR
.r04=WinRAR
.r05=WinRAR
.r06=WinRAR
.r07=WinRAR
.r08=WinRAR
.r09=WinRAR
.r10=WinRAR
.r11=WinRAR
.r12=WinRAR
.r13=WinRAR
.r14=WinRAR
.r15=WinRAR
.r16=WinRAR
.r17=WinRAR
.r18=WinRAR
.r19=WinRAR
.r20=WinRAR
.r21=WinRAR
.r22=WinRAR
.r23=WinRAR
.r24=WinRAR
.r25=WinRAR
.r26=WinRAR
.r27=WinRAR
.r28=WinRAR
.r29=WinRAR
.ra=ULC.ra
.ram=ULC.ram
.rar=WinRAR
.rat=ratfile
.rc=VisualStudio.rc.10.0
.rc2=VisualStudio.rc2.10.0
.rct=VisualStudio.rct.10.0
.rdlc=VisualStudio.rdlc.10.0
.RDP=RDP.File
.rec=ULC.rec
.reg=regfile
.rels=xmlfile
.res=VisualStudio.res.10.0
.resmoncfg=Diagnostic.Resmon.Config
.resx=VisualStudio.resx.10.0

```

AT

The at command is used to schedule commands and other programs to run at a specific date and time. The at role of is at hand in Windows 7, Windows Vista, and Windows XP.

ATMADM

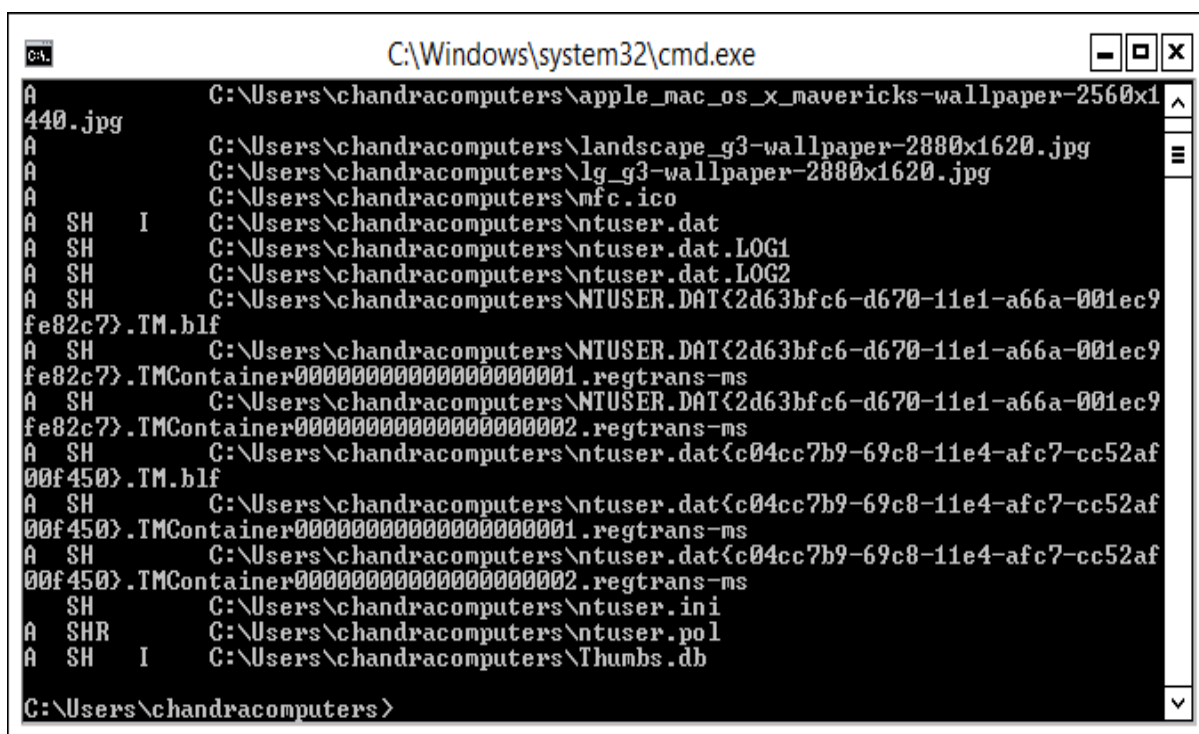
The atmadm command is second-hand to publish inform accessory to asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) connections on the system.

The atmadm command is available in Windows XP.

Support for ATM was removed beginning in Windows Vista, making the atmadm command unnecessary.

ATTRIB

The attrib command is used to change the attributes of a single file or a directory.



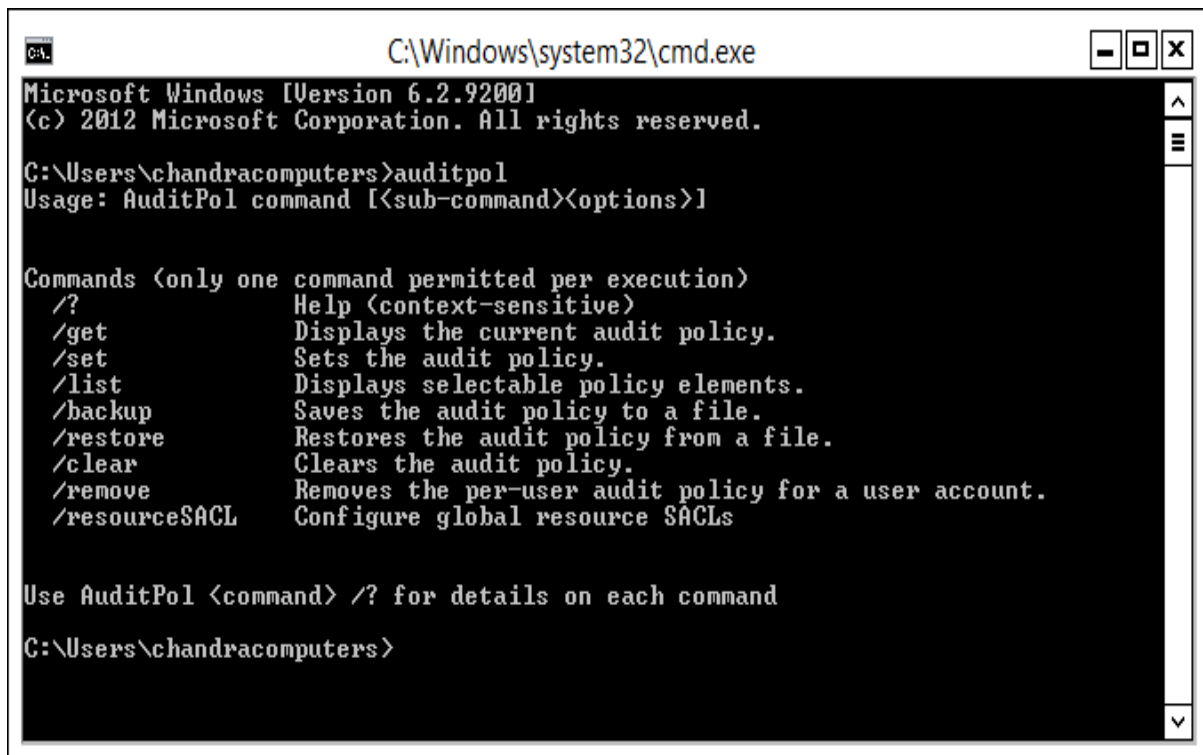
```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
A      C:\Users\chandracomputers\apple_mac_os_x_mavericks-wallpaper-2560x1440.jpg
A      C:\Users\chandracomputers\landscape_g3-wallpaper-2880x1620.jpg
A      C:\Users\chandracomputers\lg_g3-wallpaper-2880x1620.jpg
A      C:\Users\chandracomputers\mfc.ico
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.dat
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.dat.LOG1
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.dat.LOG2
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\NTUSER.DAT{2d63bfc6-d670-11e1-a66a-001ec9fe82c7}.TM.blf
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\NTUSER.DAT{2d63bfc6-d670-11e1-a66a-001ec9fe82c7}.TMContainer00000000000000000001.regtrans-ms
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\NTUSER.DAT{2d63bfc6-d670-11e1-a66a-001ec9fe82c7}.TMContainer00000000000000000002.regtrans-ms
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.dat{c04cc7b9-69c8-11e4-afc7-cc52af00f450}.TM.blf
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.dat{c04cc7b9-69c8-11e4-afc7-cc52af00f450}.TMContainer00000000000000000001.regtrans-ms
A SH   C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.dat{c04cc7b9-69c8-11e4-afc7-cc52af00f450}.TMContainer00000000000000000002.regtrans-ms
SH     C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.ini
A SHR  C:\Users\chandracomputers\ntuser.pol
A SH   I C:\Users\chandracomputers\Thumbs.db

C:\Users\chandracomputers>
  
```

AUDITPOL

The auditpol command is used to display or change audit policies.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>auditpol
Usage: AuditPol command [<sub-command><options>]

Commands (only one command permitted per execution)
/?          Help (context-sensitive)
/get        Displays the current audit policy.
/set        Sets the audit policy.
/list       Displays selectable policy elements.
/backup     Saves the audit policy to a file.
/restore    Restores the audit policy from a file.
/clear      Clears the audit policy.
/remove     Removes the per-user audit policy for a user account.
/resourceSACL Configure global resource SACLs

Use AuditPol <command> /? for details on each command

C:\Users\chandracomputers>
```

BCDBOOT

The bcdboot command is used to copy boot files to the system partition and to create a new system BCD store.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>bcdboot

Bcdboot - Bcd boot file creation and repair tool.

The bcdboot.exe command-line tool is used to copy critical boot files to the
system partition and to create a new system BCD store.

bcdboot <source> [/l <locale>] [/s <volume-letter> [/f <firmware>]] [/v]
[/m [<OS Loader ID>]] [/addlast]

source      Specifies the location of the windows system root.

/l          Specifies an optional locale parameter to use when
initializing the BCD store. The default is US English.

/s          Specifies an optional volume letter parameter to designate
the target system partition where boot environment files are
copied. The default is the system partition identified by
the firmware.

/v          Enables verbose mode.

/m          If an OS loader GUID is provided, this option merges the
given loader object with the system template to produce a
bootable entry. Otherwise, only global objects are merged.

/d          Specifies that the existing default windows boot entry
should be preserved.

/f          Used with the /s command, specifies the firmware type of the
target system partition. Options for <firmware> are 'UEFI',
'BIOS', or 'ALL'.

/addlast    Specifies that the windows boot manager firmware entry
should be added last. The default behavior is to add it
first.

Examples: bcdboot c:\windows /l en-us
bcdboot c:\windows /s h:
bcdboot c:\windows /s h: /f UEFI
bcdboot c:\windows /m {d58d10c6-df53-11dc-878f-00064f4f4e08}
bcdboot c:\windows /d /addlast

C:\Users\chandracomputers>

```

BCDEDIT

The bcdedit command is employed to look at or build changes besides Configuration knowledge.

BDEHDCFG

The bdehdcfg command is employed to arrange a tough drive for BitLocker Drive encoding.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>bdehdcfg
BitLocker Drive Preparation Tool version 6.2.9200
Copyright (C) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Usage:
BdeHdCfg[.exe]
    [-driveinfo]
    [-target <default | unallocated |
        TargetDriveLetter <shrink | merge>]]
    [-newdriveletter DriveLetter]
    [-size SizeInMegabytes]
    [-quiet] [-restart] [{-? | /?}]

Description:
    This command prepares your hard drive for BitLocker Drive Encryption.
    Command line parameters are not case-sensitive.

Parameters:
    -driveinfo
        Displays information about valid target drives.

    -target
        Specifies the target and operation.

        Specify 'shrink' to create a new active partition.
        Specify 'merge' to make an existing partition active.
        Specify 'unallocated' to use unformatted space on disk.
        Specify 'default' for the target to be chosen automatically.

        Examples: -target D: merge
                  -target C: shrink
                  -target unallocated
                  -target default

    -newdriveletter
        Specifies the desired drive letter for the new drive. This option is
        only valid when a new drive is created.

        Example: -newdriveletter S:

    -size
        Specifies the desired size of the new drive. This option is only valid
        when a new drive is created.

        If not specified, the Drive Preparation Tool assumes the required
        minimum size of 350 megabytes.

        Example: -size 700

    -quiet
        Specifies operation in quiet mode. No output from the drive preparation
        tool is displayed.

```

BITSADMIN

The bitsadmin command is employed to make, manage, and monitor transfer and transfer jobs.

While the bitsadmin command is accessible in Windows eight, you ought to apprehend that it's being phased out. The BITS PowerShell cmdlets ought to be used instead.

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>bitsadmin

BITSADMIN version 3.0 [ 7.6.9200 ]
BITS administration utility.
(C) Copyright 2000-2006 Microsoft Corp.

BITSAdmin is deprecated and is not guaranteed to be available in future versions
of Windows.
Administrative tools for the BITS service are now provided by BITS PowerShell cm
dlets.

USAGE: BITSADMIN [/RAWRETURN] [/WRAP : /NOWRAP] command
The following commands are available:

/HELP                Prints this help
/?                  Prints this help
/UTIL /?            Prints the list of utilities commands
/PEERCACHING /?      Prints the list of commands to manage Peercaching
/CACHE /?           Prints the list of cache management commands
/PEERS /?           Prints the list of peer management commands

/LIST               [/ALLUSERS] [/VERBOSE]      List the jobs
/MONITOR            [/ALLUSERS] [/REFRESH sec]  Monitors the copy manager
/RESET             [/ALLUSERS]                 Deletes all jobs in the manager

/TRANSFER <job name> [type] [/PRIORITY priority] [/ACLFLAGS flags]
    remote_url local_name
    Transfers one or more files.
    [type] may be /DOWNLOAD or /UPLOAD; default is download
    Multiple URL/file pairs may be specified.
    Unlike most commands, <job name> may only be a name and not a GUID.

/CREATE [type] <job name>                        Creates a job
    [type] may be /DOWNLOAD, /UPLOAD, or /UPLOAD-REPLY; default is download
    Unlike most commands, <job name> may only be a name and not a GUID.

/INFO <job> [/VERBOSE]                          Displays information about the job
/ADDFILE <job> <remote_url> <local_name>         Adds a file to the job
/ADDFILESET <job> <textfile>                     Adds multiple files to the job
    Each line of <textfile> lists a file's remote name and local name, separated
    by spaces. A line beginning with '#' is treated as a comment.
    Once the file set is read into memory, the contents are added to the job.

/ADDFILEWITHRANGES <job> <remote_url> <local_name range_list>
    Like /ADDFILE, but BITS will read only selected byte ranges of the URL.
    range_list is a comma-delimited series of offset and length pairs.
    For example,

        0:100,2000:100,5000:eof

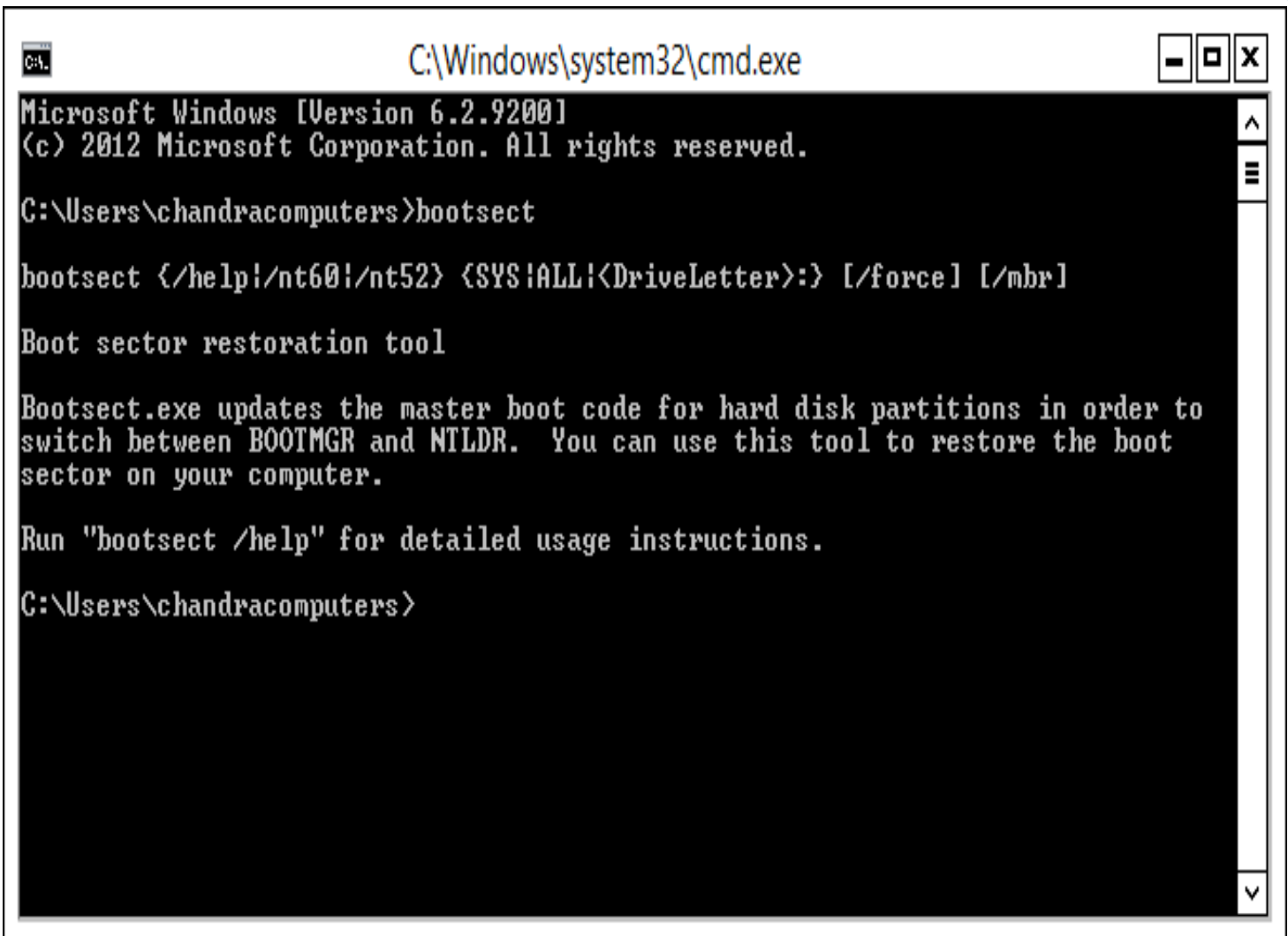
    instructs BITS to read 100 bytes starting at offset zero, 100 bytes starting
    at offset 2000, and the remainder of the URL starting at offset 5000.

/REPLACEREMOTEPREFIX <job> <old_prefix> <new_prefix>

```

BOOTCFG

The bootcfg command is employed to make, modify, or read the contents of the boot.ini file, a hidden file that's accustomed determine in what folder, on that partition, and on that drive Windows is found.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window. The title bar shows the path 'C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe'. The window contains the following text:

```
C:\Users\chandracomputers>bootsect

bootsect {/help!/nt60!/nt52} {SYS!ALL!<DriveLetter>:} [/force] [/mbr]

Boot sector restoration tool

Bootsect.exe updates the master boot code for hard disk partitions in order to
switch between BOOTMGR and NTLDR.  You can use this tool to restore the boot
sector on your computer.

Run "bootsect /help" for detailed usage instructions.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>
```

The bootcfg command was replaced by the bcdedit command starting in Windows visual image. Bootcfg remains offered in Windows eight however it serves no real price since boot.ini isn't used.

BOOTSECT

The bootsect command is used to configure the master boot code to one compatible with Windows 8 (BOOTMGR). The bootsect command is only available from the Command in System Recovery Options prompt.

BREAK

The break command sets or clears extended CTRL+C checking on DOS systems.

The break command is available in Windows 8 to provide compatibility with MS-DOS files but it has no effect in Windows 8 itself.

CACLS

The cacls command is used to display or change access control lists of files. Even though the cacls command is available in Windows 8, it's being phased out. Microsoft recommends that you use the icacls command instead.

CALL

The call command is employed to run a script or batch program

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>cacls

NOTE: Cacls is now deprecated, please use Icacls.

Displays or modifies access control lists (ACLs) of files

CACLS filename [/T] [/M] [/L] [/S[:SDDL]] [/E] [/C] [/G user:perm]
[/R user [...]] [/P user:perm [...]] [/D user [...]]
filename          Displays ACLs.
/T                Changes ACLs of specified files in
                  the current directory and all subdirectories.
/L                Work on the Symbolic Link itself versus the target
/M                Changes ACLs of volumes mounted to a directory
/S                Displays the SDDL string for the DACL.
/S:SDDL           Replaces the ACLs with those specified in the SDDL string
                  (not valid with /E, /G, /R, /P, or /D).
/E                Edit ACL instead of replacing it.
/C                Continue on access denied errors.
/G user:perm      Grant specified user access rights.
                  Perm can be: R Read
                              W Write
                              C Change (write)
                              F Full control
/R user           Revoke specified user's access rights (only valid with /E).
/P user:perm      Replace specified user's access rights.
                  Perm can be: N None
                              R Read
                              W Write
                              C Change (write)
                              F Full control
/D user           Deny specified user access.
Wildcards can be used to specify more than one file in a command.
You can specify more than one user in a command.

Abbreviations:
CI - Container Inherit.
    The ACE will be inherited by directories.
OI - Object Inherit.
    The ACE will be inherited by files.
IO - Inherit Only.
    The ACE does not apply to the current file/directory.
ID - Inherited.
    The ACE was inherited from the parent directory's ACL.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>
  
```

from among another script or batch program.

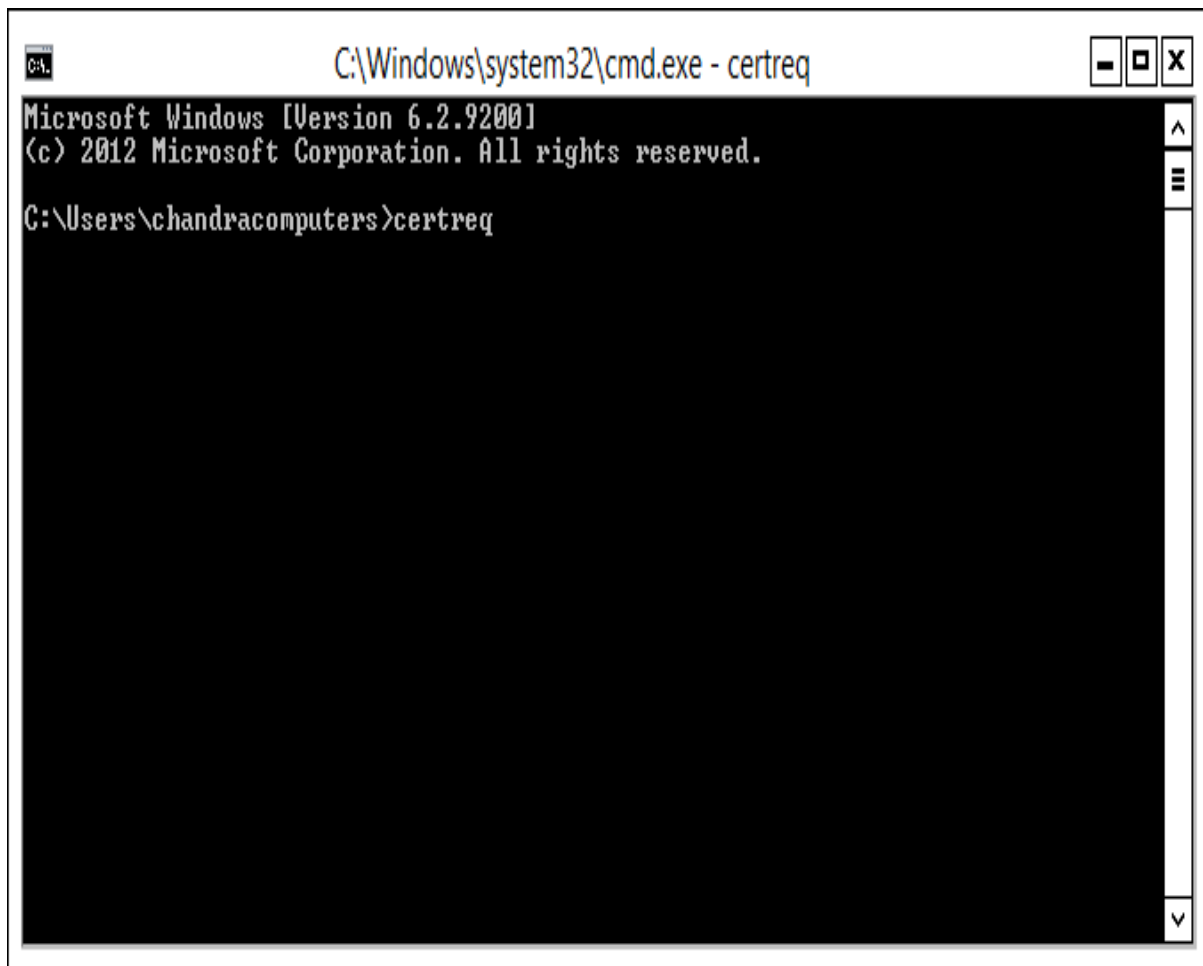
The call command has no result outside of a script or batch file. In alternative words, running the call command at the prompt can do nothing.

CD

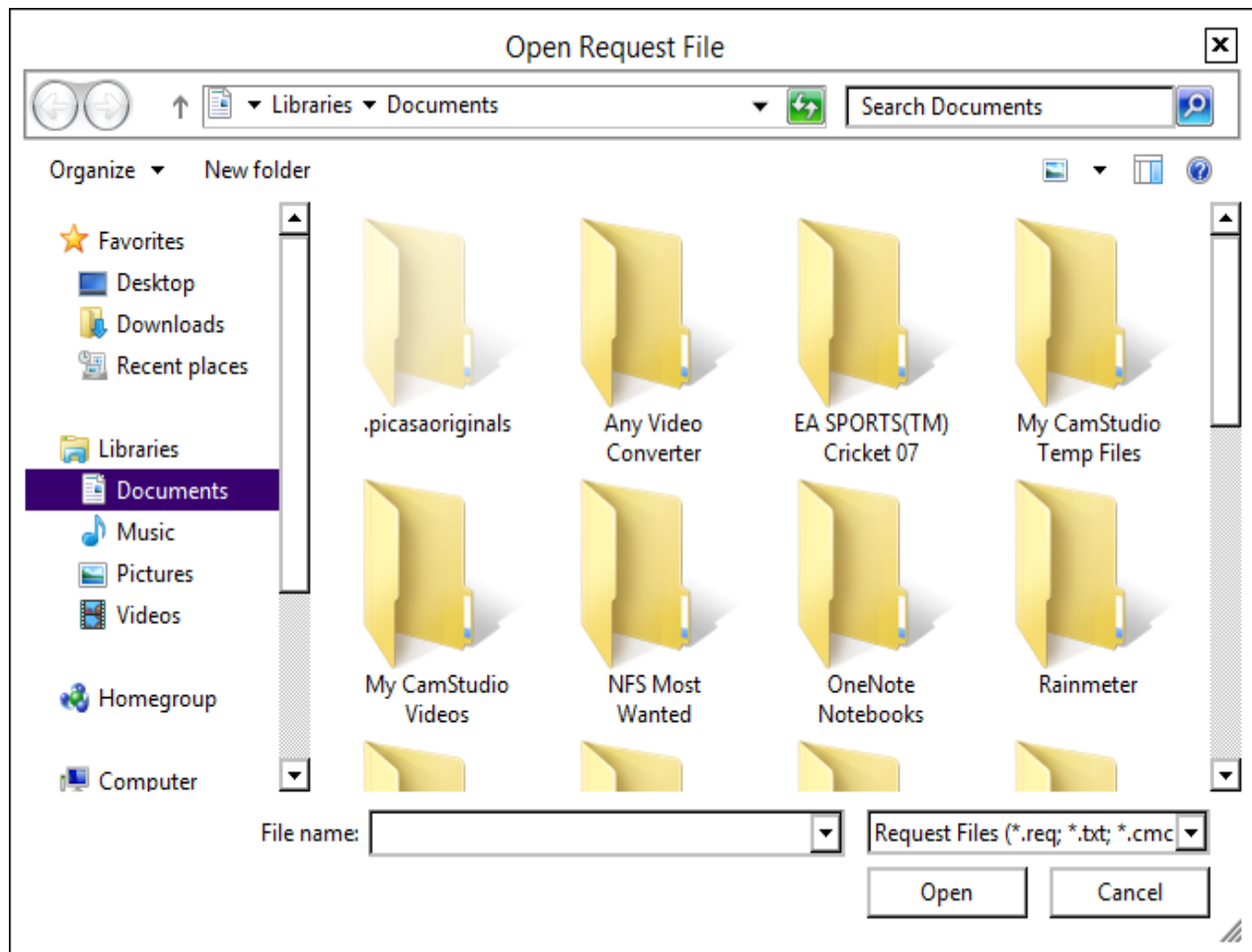
The Cd command is the shorthand version of the chdir command.

CERTREQ

The certreq command is used to perform various certification authority (CA) certificate functions.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - certreq
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Users\chandracomputers>certreq
```

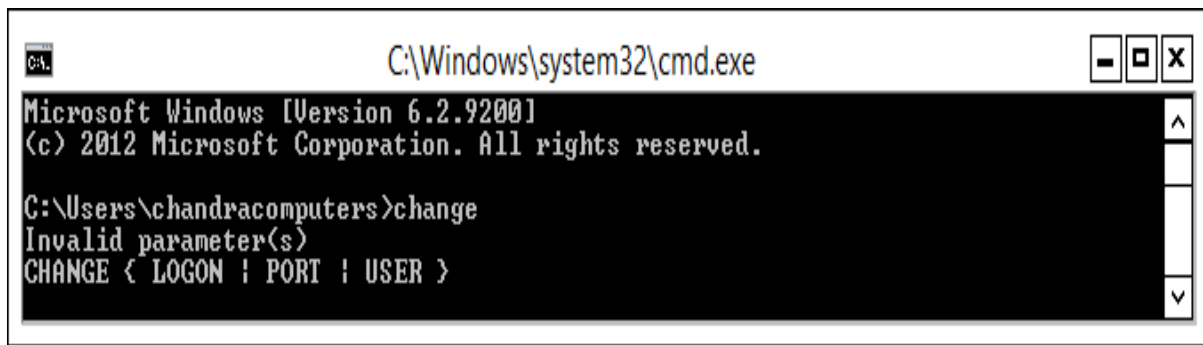


CERTUTIL

The certutil command is used to dump and display certification authority (CA) configuration information in addition to other CA functions.

CHANGE

The change command changes various terminal server settings like install modes, COM port mappings, and logons.



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>change
Invalid parameter(s)
CHANGE { LOGON | PORT | USER }
```

CHCP

The chcp command displays or configures the active code page number.

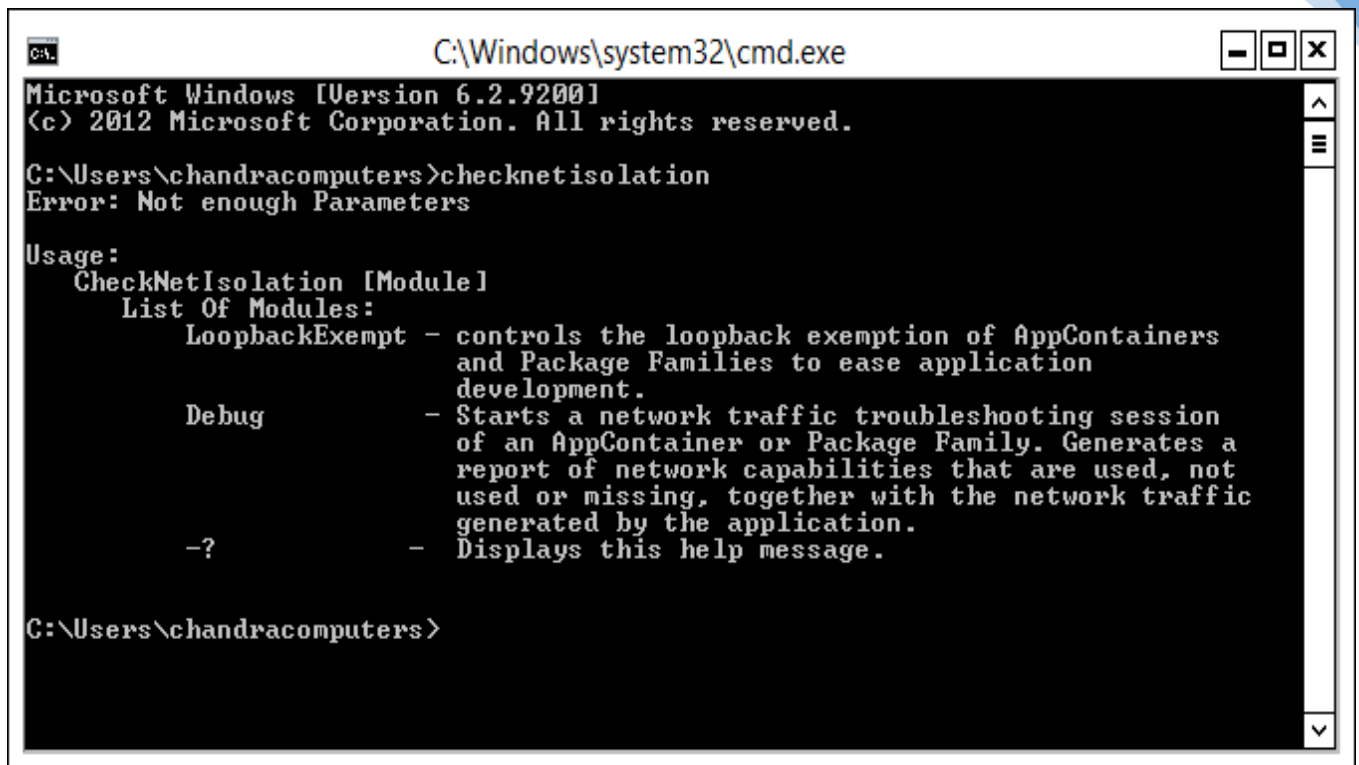
CHDIR

The chdir command is used to display the drive letter and folder that you are currently in. Chdir can also be used to change the drive and/or directory that you want to work in.

CHECKNETISOLATION

checknetisolation c Chglogon

The chglogon command allows, disables, or drains terminal server session logins. Executing the chglogon command is that the same as executing modification logon.



```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.2.9200]
(c) 2012 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>checknetisolation
Error: Not enough Parameters

Usage:
    CheckNetIsolation [Module]
    List Of Modules:
        LoopbackExempt - controls the loopback exemption of AppContainers
                        and Package Families to ease application
                        development.
        Debug           - Starts a network traffic troubleshooting session
                        of an AppContainer or Package Family. Generates a
                        report of network capabilities that are used, not
                        used or missing, together with the network traffic
                        generated by the application.
        -?              - Displays this help message.

C:\Users\chandracomputers>

```

CHGPORT

The chgport command can be used to display or change COM port mappings for DOS compatibility. Executing the chgport command is the same as executing change port.

CHGUSR

The chgusr command is used to change the install mode for the terminal server.

Executing the chgusr command is the same as executing change user.

CHKDSK

The chkdsk command, often referred to as check disk, is used to identify and correct certain hard drive errors.

CHKNTFS

The chkntfs command is used to configure or display the checking of the disk drive during the Windows boot process.

CHOICE

The choice command is used within a script or batch program to provide a list of choices and return of the value of that choice to the program.

CIPHER

The cipher command shows or changes the encryption status of files and folders on NTFS partitions.

CMD

The cmd command starts a new instance of the command interpreter to test apps that require network capabilities

CMDKEY

The cmdkey command is used to show, create, and remove stored user names and passwords.

CMSTP

The cmstp command installs or uninstalls a Connection Manager service profile.

COLOR

The color command is used to change the colors of the text and background within the Command Prompt window.

COMMAND

The "command" command starts a new instance of the command.com command interpreter.

The 'command' command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

COMP

The comp command is used to compare the contents of two files or sets of files.

COMPACT

The compact command is used to show or change the compression state of files and directories on NTFS partitions.

CONVERT

The convert command is used to convert FAT or FAT32 formatted volumes to the NTFS format.

COPY

The copy command does simply that - it copies one or more files from one location to another.

CSCRIPT

The cscript command is employed to execute scripts via Microsoft Script Host.

The cscript command is most typically wont to manage printing from the command line with scripts like prncnfg.vbs, prndrvr.vbs, prnmngr.vbs, and others.

DATE

The date command is used to show or change the current date

DEBUG

The debug command starts Debug, a command line application used to test and edit programs.

The debug command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

DEFRAG

The defrag command is employed to defragment a drive you specify. The defrag command is that the instruction version of Microsoft's Disk Defragmenter.

DEL

The del command is used to delete one or more files. The del command is the same as the erase command.

DIR

The dir command is employed to show an inventory of files and folders contained within the folder that you simply are presently operating in. The dir command additionally displays alternative vital info just like the onerous drive's serial variety, the full variety of files listed, their combined size, the full quantity of free area left on the drive, and more.

DISKCOMP

The diskcomp command is used to compare the contents of two floppy disks.

DISKCOPY

The diskcopy command is used to copy the entire contents of one floppy disk to another.

DISKPART

The diskpart command is used to create, manage, and delete hard drive partitions.

DISKPERF

The diskperf command is employed to manage disk performance counters remotely.

The diskperf command was helpful for disk performance counter administration in Windows nongovernmental organization and 2000 however square measure for good enabled in Windows eight.

DISKRAID

The diskraid command starts the DiskRAID tool which is used to manage and configure RAID arrays.

DISM

The dism command starts the readying Image service and Management tool (DISM). The DISM tool is employed to manage f Dispdiag .

The dispdiag command is employed to output a log of knowledge regarding the show system.

DJOIN

The djoin command is used to create a new computer account in a domain.

DOSKEY

The doskey command is used to edit command lines, create macros, and recall previously entered commands.

DOSX

The dosx command is employed to begin DOS Protected Mode Interface (DPMI), a special mode designed to provide Microsoft disk operating system applications access to over the commonly allowed 640 KB.

The dosx command isn't accessible in 64-bit versions of Windows eight.

The dosx command (and DPMI) is just accessible in Windows eight to support older Microsoft disk operating system programs.

DRIVERQUERY

The driverquery command is used to show a list of all installed drivers.

ECHO

The echo command is employed to point out messages, most typically from inside script or batch files. The echo command can even be accustomed flip the reverberant feature on or off.

EDIT

The edit command starts the MS-DOS Editor tool which is used to create and modify text files.

The edit is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

EDLIN

The edlin command starts the Edlin tool that is employed to make and modify text files from the instruction.

The edlin command isn't on the market in 64-bit versions of Windows eight.

ENDLOCAL

The endlocal command is used to end the localization of environment changes inside a batch or script file.

ERASE

The erase command is used to delete one or more files. The erase command is the same as the del command.

ESENTUTL

The esentutl command is used to manage Extensible Storage Engine databases.

EVENTCREATE

The eventcreate command is used to create a custom event in an event log.

EXE2BIN

The exe2bin command is employed to convert a file of the EXE file kind (executable file) to a computer file.

The exe2bin command isn't offered in 64-bit versions of Windows8.

EXIT

The exit command is used to end the Command Prompt session that you're currently working in.

EXPAND

The expand command is used to extract a single file or a group of files from a compressed file.

EXTRAC32

The extrac32 command is employed to extract the files and folders contained in Microsoft cupboard (CAB) files.

The extrac32 command is really a CAB extraction program to be used by web human however may be wont to extract any Microsoft cupboard file. Use the expand command rather than the extrac32 command if doable.

FASTOPEN

The fastopen command is employed to feature a program's disk drive location to a special list hold on in memory, probably up the program's launch time by removing the necessity for DOS to find the appliance on the drive.

The fastopen command isn't out there in 64-bit versions of Windows8. Fastopen solely exists in 32-bit versions of Windows eight to support older DOS files

FC

The fc command is used to compare two individual or sets of files and then show the differences between them.

FIND

The find command is used to search for a specified text string in one or more files.

FINDSTR

The findstr command is used to find text string patterns in one or more files.

FINGER

The finger command is used to return information about one or more users on a remote computer that's running the Finger service.

FLTMC

The fltmc command is used to load, unload, list, and otherwise manage Filter drivers.

Fondue

The fondue command, short for options on Demand User expertise Tool, is employed to put in any of the many extragratia Windows eight options from the command line.

Optional Windows 8 features can also be installed from the Programs and Features applet in Control Panel.

FOR

The for command is used to run a specified command for each file in a set of files. The for command is most often used within a batch or script file.

FORFILES

The forfiles command selects one or more files to execute a specified command on. The forfiles command is most often used within a batch or script file.

FORMAT

The format command is used to format a drive in the file system that you specify.

Drive formatting is also available from Disk Management within Windows 8.

FSUTIL

The fsutil command is employed to perform varied FAT and NTFS classification system tasks like managing reparse points and thin files, dismounting a volume, and increasing a volume.

FTP

The ftp command can be used to transfer files to and from another computer. The remote computer must be operating as an FTP server.

FTYPE

The ftype command is used to define a default program to open a specified file type.

GETMAC

The getmac command is used to display the media access control (MAC) address of all the network controllers on a system.

GOTO

The goto command is used in a batch or script file to direct the command process to a labeled line in the script.

GPRESULT

The gpresult command is used to display Group Policy settings.

GPUPDATE

The gpupdate command is used to update Group Policy settings.

GRAFTABL

The graftabl command is employed to alter the power of Windows to show Associate in nursing extended listing in graphics mode.

The graftabl command isn't obtainable in 64-bit versions of Windows eight.

GRAPHICS

The graphics command is used to load a program that can print graphics.

The graphics command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

HELP

The help command provides more detailed information on other Command Prompt commands.

HOSTNAME

The hostname command displays the name of this host.

The hwrcomp command is employed to compile custom dictionaries for handwriting recognition.

HWRREG

The hwrreg command is used to install a previously compiled custom dictionary for handwriting recognition.

ICACLS

The icaccls command is used to display or change access control lists of files. The icaccls command is an updated version of the caccls command

If the if command is used to perform conditional functions in a batch file.

IPCONFIG

The ipconfig command is employed to show careful IP data for every network adapter utilizing TCP/IP. The ipconfig command may also be accustomed unleash and renew IP addresses on systems designed to receive them via a DHCP server.

IRFTP

The irftp command is used to transmit files over an infrared link. Iscsicli

The iscsicli command starts the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator, used to manage iSCSI.

KB16

The kb16 command is used to support MS-DOS files that need to configure a keyboard for a specific language.

The kb16 command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

KLIST

The klist command is used to list Kerberos service tickets. The klist command can also be used to purge Kerberos tickets.

KSETUP

The ksetup command is used to configure connections to a Kerberos server.

KTMUTIL

The ktmutil command starts the Kernel Transaction Manager utility.

LABEL

The label command is used to manage the volume label of a disk.

LICENSINGDIAG

The licensingdiag command is a tool used to generate a text-based log and other data files that contain product activation and other Windows licensing information.

LOADFIX

The loadfix command is used to load the specified program in the first 64K of memory and then runs the program.

The loadfix command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

LODCTR

The lodctr command is used to update registry values related to performance counters.

LOGMAN

The logman command is used to create and manage Event Trace Session and Performance logs. The logman command also supports many functions of Performance Monitor. Logoff

The logoff command is used to terminate a session.

LPQ

The lpq command displays the status of a print queue on a computer running Line Printer Daemon (LPD).

LPR

The lpr command is used to send a file to a computer running Line Printer Daemon (LPD).

The lpr command is not available by default in Windows 8 but can be enabled by turning on the LPD Print Service and LPR Port Monitor features from Programs and Features in Control Panel.

MAKECAB

The makecab command is used to losslessly compress one or more files. The makecab command is sometimes called Cabinet Maker.

MANAGE-BDE

The manage-bde command is used to configure BitLocker Drive Encryption from the command line.

MD

The md command is the shorthand version of the mkdir command.

MEM

The mem command shows information about used and free memory areas and programs that are currently loaded into memory in the MS-DOS subsystem.

The mem command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

MKDIR

The mkdir command is used to create a new folder.

MKLINK

The mklink command is used to create a symbolic link.

MODE

The mode command is used to configure system devices, most often COM and LPT ports.

MORE

The more command is used to display the information contained in a text file. The more command can also be used to paginate the results of any other Command Prompt command.

MOUNTVOL

The mountvol command is used to display, create, or remove volume mount points.

MOVE

The move command is used to move one or files from one folder to another. The move command is also used to rename directories.

MRINFO

The mrinfo command is used to provide information about a router's interfaces and neighbors

MSG

The msg command is used to send a message to a user.

MSIEXEC

The msiexec command is used to start Windows Installer, a tool used to install and configure software.

MUIUNATTEND

The muiunattend command starts the Multilanguage User Interface unattended setup process.

NBTSTAT

The nbtstat command is used to show TCP/IP information and other statistical information about a remote computer.

NET

The net command is used to display, configure, and correct a wide variety of network settings.

NET1

The net1 command is used to display, configure, and correct a wide variety of network settings.

NETCFG

The netcfg command is used to install the Windows Preinstallation Environment (WinPE), a lightweight version of Windows used to deploy workstations. Netsh

The netsh command is used to start Network Shell, a command-line utility used to manage the network configuration of the local, or a remote, computer.

NETSTAT

The netstat command is most commonly used to display all open network connections and listening ports.

NLSFUNC

The nlsfunc command is used to load information specific to a particular country or region.

The nlsfunc command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8 and is only available in 32-bit versions to support older MS-DOS files.

NLTEST

The nltest command is used to test secure channels between Windows computers in a domain and between domain controllers that are trusting other domains.

The nltest command was first available in Windows 8.

NSLOOKUP

The nslookup is most commonly used to display the hostname of an entered IP address. The nslookup command queries your configured DNS server to discover the IP address.

OCSETUP

The ocsetup command starts the Windows Optional Component Setup tool, used to install additional Windows features.

OPENFILES

The openfiles command is used to display and disconnect open files and folders on a system.

PATH

The path command is used to display or set a specific path available to executable files.

PATHPING

The pathping command functions much like the tracert command but will also report information about network latency and loss at each hop.

PAUSE

The pause command is used within a batch or script file to pause the processing of the file. When the pause command is used, a Press any key to continue... message displays in the command window.

PING

The ping command sends an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) Echo Request message to a specified remote computer to verify IP-level connectivity.

PKGMR

The pkgmgr command is used to start the Windows Package Manager from the Command Prompt. Package Manager installs, uninstalls, configures, and updates features and packages for Windows.

PNPUNATTEND

The pnputend command is used to automate the installation of hardware device drivers

PNPUTIL

The pnputil command is used to start the Microsoft PnP Utility, a tool used to install a Plug and Play device from the command line.

POPD

The popd command is used to change the current directory to the one most recently stored by the pushd command. The popd command is most often utilized from within a batch or script file.

POWERCFG

The powercfg command is used to manage the Windows power management settings from the command line.

PRINT

The print command is used to print a specified text file to a specified printing device.

PROMPT

The prompt command is used to customize the appearance of the prompt text in Command Prompt.

PUSHD

The pushd command is used to store a directory for use, most commonly from within a batch or script program.

PWLAUNCHER

The pwlauncher command is used to enable, disable, or show the status of your Windows To Go startup options.

QAPPSRV

The qappsrv command is used to display all Remote Desktop Session Host servers available on the network.

QPROCESS

The qprocess command is used to display information about running processes.

QUERY

The query command is used to display the status of a specified service.

QUSER

The quser command is used to display information about users currently logged on to the system.

QWINSTA

The qwinsta command is used to display information about open Remote Desktop Sessions.

RASAUTO

The rasautou command is used to manage Remote Access Dialer AutoDial addresses.

RASDIAL

The `rasdial` command is used to start or end a network connection for a Microsoft client.

RD

The `rd` command is the shorthand version of the `rmdir` command.

REAGENTC

The `reagentc` command is used to configure the Windows Recovery Environment (RE).

RECOVER

The `recover` command is used to recover readable data from a bad or defective disk.

REG

The `reg` command is used to manage the Windows Registry from the command line. The `reg` command can perform common registry functions like adding registry keys, exporting the registry, etc.

REGINI

The `regini` command is used to set or change registry permissions and registry values from the command line.

REGISTER-CIMPROVIDER

The register-cimprovider command is used to register a Common Information Model (CIM) Provider in Windows 8.

REGSVR32

The regsvr32 command is used to register a DLL file as a command component in the Windows Registry.

RELOG

The relog command is used to create new performance logs from data in existing performance logs.

REM

The rem command is used to record comments or remarks in a batch or script file.

REN

The ren command is the shorthand version of the rename command.

RENAME

The rename command is used to change the name of the individual file that you specify.

REPAIR-BDE

The repair-bde command is used to repair or decrypt a damaged drive that's been encrypted using BitLocker.

REPLACE

The replace command is used to replace one or more files with one or more other files.

RESET

The reset command, executed as reset session, is used to reset the session subsystem software and hardware to known initial values.

RMDIR

The rmdir command is used to delete an existing and completely empty folder.

ROBOCOPY

The robocopy command is used to copy files and directories from one location to another. This command is also called Robust File Copy.

The robocopy command is superior to the more simple copy command because robocopy supports many more options.

ROUTE

The route command is used to manipulate network routing tables.

RPCPING

The rpcping command is used to ping a server using RPC.

RUNAS

The runas command is used to execute a program using another user's credentials.

RWINSTA

The rwinsta command is the shorthand version of the reset session command.

SC

The sc command is used to configure information about services. The sc command communicates with the Service Control Manager.

SCHTASKS

The schtasks command is used to schedule specified programs or commands to run a certain times. The schtasks command can be used to create, delete, query, change, run, and end scheduled tasks.

SDBINST

The sdbinst command is used to deploy customized SDB database files.

SECDIT

The secdit command is used to configure and analyze system security by comparing the current security configuration to a template.

SET

The set command is used to enable or disable certain options in Command Prompt.

SETLOCAL

The setlocal command is used to start the localization of environment changes inside a batch or script file.

SETSPN

The setspn command is used to manage the Service Principal Names (SPN) for an Active Directory (AD) service account.

SETVER

The setver command is used to set the MS-DOS version number that MS-DOS reports to a program.

The setver command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8.

SETX

The setx command is used to create or change environment variables in the user environment or the system environment.

SFC

The sfc command is used to verify and replace important Windows system files. The sfc command is also referred to as System File Checker and Windows Resource Checker.

SHARE

The share command is used to install file locking and file sharing functions in MS-DOS.

The share command is not available in 64-bit versions of Windows 8. Share is only available in 32-bit versions of Windows 8 to support older MS-DOS files.

SHIFT

The shift command is used to change the position of replaceable parameters in a batch or script file.

SHUTDOWN

The shutdown command can be used to shut down, restart, or log off the current system or a remote computer.

SORT

The sort command is used to read data from a specified input, sort that data, and return the results of that sort to the Command Prompt screen, a file, or another output device.

START

The start command is used to open a new command line window to run a specified program or command. The start command can also be used to start an application without creating a new window.

SUBST

The subst command is used to associate a local path with a drive letter. The subst command is a lot like the net use command except a local path is used instead of a shared network path.

SXSTRACE

The sxstrace command is used to start the WinSxs Tracing Utility, a programming diagnostic tool.

SYSTEMINFO

The systeminfo command is used to display basic Windows configuration information for the local or a remote computer.

TAKEOWN

The takeown command is employed to regain access to a file that that an administrator was denied access to once reassigning possession of the file.

TASKKILL

The taskkill command is employed to terminate a running task. The taskkill command is that the program line equivalent of ending a process in Task Manager in Windows.

TASKLIST

Displays a listing of applications, services, and also the process ID (PID) presently running on either a local or a remote laptop. Tcmsetup

The tcmsetup command is employed to setup or disable the telephony Application Programming Interface (TAPI) consumer.

TELNET

The telnet command is employed to communicate with remote computers that use the Telnet protocol. The telnet command isn't on the market by default in Windows 8 however may be enabled by turning on the Telnet client Windows feature from Programs and options in control Panel.

TFTP

The tftp command is employed to transfer files to and from a remote laptop that is running the Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) service or daemon.

The tftp command isn't on the market by default in Windows 8 however may be enabled by turning on the TFTP client Windows feature from Programs and options in control Panel.

TIME

The time command is employed to indicate or amendment the current time

TIMEOUT

The timeout command is usually utilized in a batch or script file to produce a nominal timeout value throughout a procedure. The timeout command also can be used to ignore key presses.

TITLE

The title command is employed to line the prompt window title.

TLNTADMN

The tlntadm command is employed to administer a local or remote laptop running Telnet Server.

The tlntadm command isn't on the market by default in Windows eight however may be enabled by turning on the Telnet Server Windows feature from Programs and options in control Panel.

TPMVSCMGR

The tpmvscmgr command is employed to make and destroy TPM virtual smart cards.

TRACERPT

The tracerpt command is employed to process event trace logs or real-time data from instrumented event trace suppliers.

TRACERT

The tracert command is employed to indicate details regarding the path that a packet takes to a specific destination.

TREE

The tree command is employed to diagrammatically show the folder structure of a specific drive or path.

TSCON

The tscon command is employed to connect a user session to a remote Desktop session.

TSDISCON

The tsdiscon command is employed to disconnect a remote Desktop session.

TSKILL

The tskill command is employed to finish the desired process

TYPE

The type command is employed to show the data contained in an exceedingly text file.

TYPERPERF

The typerperf command displays performance data within the command prompt window or writes the data to specific log file.

TZUTIL

The tzutil command is employed to show or configure the present system's time zone. The tzutil command can also be accustomed modify or disable automatic daylight savings Time adjustments.

UNLODCTR

The unlodctr command removes explain text and Performance counter names for a service or driver from the Windows registry.

VAULTCMD

The vaultcmd command is employed to make, remove, and show stored credentials.

VER

The ver command is employed to show the present Windows version.

VERIFY

The verify command is employed to enable or disable the flexibility of prompt to verify that files are written properly to a disk.

VOL

The vol command shows the volume label and serial variety of a such that disk, assuming this info exists.

VSSADMIN

The vssadmin command starts the volume Shadow Copy Service administrative program line tool that displays current volume shadow copy backups and all put in shadow copy writers and suppliers.

W32TM

The w32tm command is employed to diagnose problems with Windows Time.

WAITFOR

The waitform command is employed to send Wbadmin

The wbadmin command is employed begin and stop backup jobs, show details about a previous backup, list the things inside a backup, and report on the standing of a presently running backup.

WECUTIL

The wecutil command is employed to manage subscriptions to events that are forwarded from WS-Management supported computers.

WEVTUTIL

The wevtutil command starts the Windows Events program line Utility that is employed to manage event logs and publishers.

WHERE

The where command is employed to go looking for files that match a specific pattern.

WHOAMI

The whoami command is employed to retrieve user name and cluster info on a network.

WINRM

The winrm command is employed to start out the program line version of Windows Remote Management, used to manage secure communications with local and remote computers using internet services.

WINRS

The winrs command is employed to open a secure command window with a remote host or anticipate a signal on a system.

WINSAT

The winsat command starts the Windows System Assessment Tool, a program that assesses varied options, attributes, and capabilities of a pc running Windows.

WMIC

The `wmic` command starts the Windows Management Instrumentation command line (WMIC), a scripting interface that simplifies the utilization of Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) and systems managed via WMI.

WSMANHTTPCONFIG

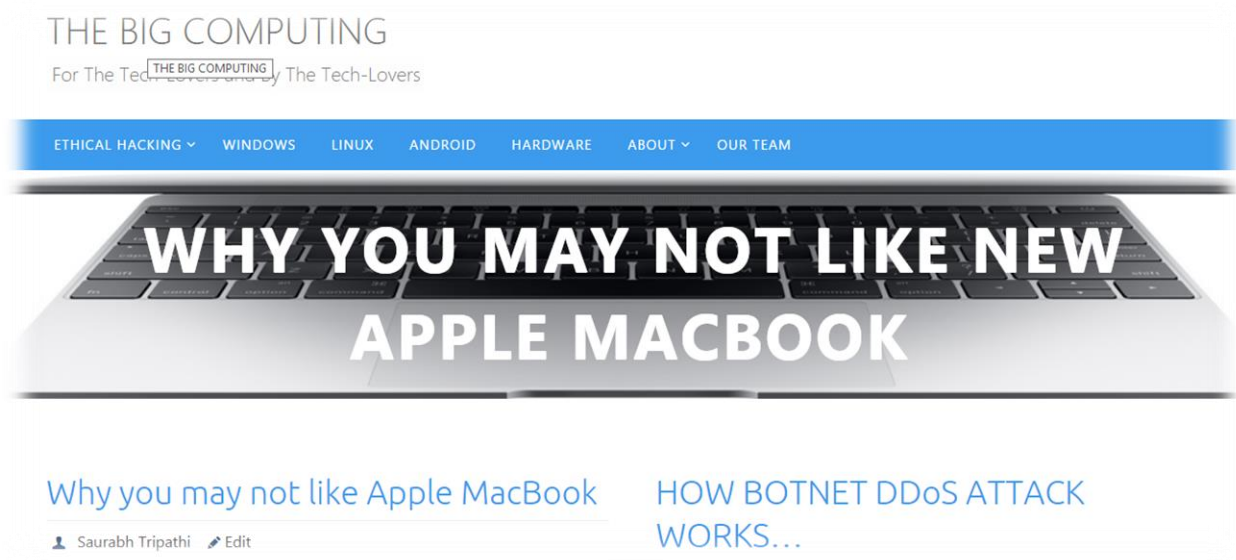
The `wsmanhttpconfig` command is employed to manage aspects of the Windows Remote Management (WinRM) service.

XCOPY

The `xcopy` command will copy one or additional files or directory trees from one location to another.

XWIZARD

The `xwizard` command, short for extensible Wizard, is employed to register data in Windows, typically from a preconfigured XML file.

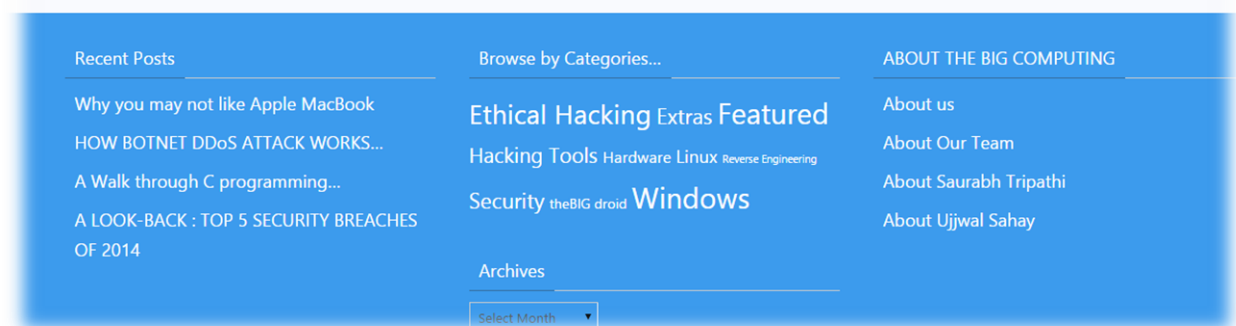


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